

TERRORISM AND VICTIMIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism can be defined as most infectious disease in today world. It can also be considered as a fatal communicable disease where people do not get sufficient time to revive themselves. It is a purposive creation of some segments of vested interest groups in the World with having a broader view of mass destructions; dislocate the people from their origin of the place. They utilize such mechanism which is success to spread very fast the fear psychosis among the people so that these people lose the faith and confidence among themselves resulting in victimization and untimely death of mass population. Since invention of life, the World must have witnessed of several activities those are barbaric in nature and the amount of loss may be equilibrium to today's loss on terrorist attack, but unfortunate that, it was not defined and measured in any angles by the intellectual people. Human beings are always in favour of peace and prosperity. Today we will behave ourselves in such a way for our self-gratification, we forget us as a human being. Therefore, it is not only a question in Mumbai attack, attacked on our parliament or WT Centre in USA wherever may be. We find that, these perpetrators are human being those are having no colour and castes. The pressure from burgeoning population face by world today should never be compensated with this activity which ultimately kills us, destroy us and deprive us from achieving our goals. Today time has come to recognize that interest groups, those are not only instigating the vulnerable people to engage these activities, but also pushing us into the World of miseries and poverty at large. Therefore, this paper discusses various issues of terrorism and its impact on us.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terrorism and Victimization

1.1.1 Prelude

The term terrorism can be defined as a human activity which is violent in nature against the State, Groups, Community and Society. Thus, this violent activity turns to be a barbaric and ultimately an irreparable loss of wealth, properties and their protectors also, means innocent people of the State. It may also be defined as an act which is politically, economically and socially motivated to create fear psychosis among innocent people. The creation of unnecessary fear intends an effect and is also called a byproduct of terrorism. India is a peaceful, loving nation sharing borders with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and bounded with south by the Indian Ocean. Today the longstanding border dispute with Pakistan and the communal and ethnic violence arising their form in civil tree which nurtures the evil seeds of terrorism in India. There is also terrorism in the northeast, bordering Bangladesh, Myanmar. The States like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa also faces this heat. Tamil Nadu was also a victim during 1996 when Coimbatore witnessed serial Bomb blast. Tamil Nadu also faced the fallout of terrorism promoted by LTTE.

Today, one of the major challenges in the world is terrorism. The act of terrorism is visible everywhere in the world even today has its share of terrorist attacks and is learning to live with it. During the last six years more than lakhs of people have been killed in the world and thousands of people have been killed in India. Hundreds of people are maimed and devastated in terror strikes in India. Today, not only Mumbai and Delhi are high on the hit list, but also global hi-tech hubs like Bangalore, Hyderabad have already begun to peep on their radar. The entire world was shocked after the recent Mumbai attack. It was considered as one of the deadliest attacks after 9/11. In recent days, the terrorists have become tech savvy. They are well aware of the most influential geographical areas that would serve their purpose. In most of the cases the terrorist group does not hold the responsibilities for various reasons. India is a peace loving secular nation with different religious groups and with the fast growing economy and a growth rate of 8 percent during the last few years, it is developing in education, becoming self sufficient in agriculture, emerging as a leading information technology software giant globally. India is one among the few countries with remarkable success in space technology. We have identified national terrorist groups from 16 countries currently operating in Jammu and Kashmir (Lt Gen Chandra Shekhar (Retd.)) potency of technology and innovation besides the globalization of the economy which have transcended national boundary multinational co-operation and non-state players now worldwide reach. These have compromised the authority of the State. Due to flourishing of unlimited liquidity and narcotics trade have made some of the terrorist group like the LTTE, PLO, etc.

1.2 Selected Studies

Guttman (1979) views terrorist actions as being aimed more at the audience than at the immediate victims. He says that the terrorist requires a liberal rather than a right-wing audience for success. Liberals make the terrorist respectable by accepting the ideology Brian M. Jenkins (1979) says that the failure of rural guerrilla movements in Latin America pushed the rebels into the cities (This hypothesis, however, overlook the national causes of Latin American terrorism and fails to explain why rural guerrilla movements

continue to thrive in Colombia). The topic of the terrorist mindset was discussed at a Rand Conference on terrorism coordinated by Brian M. Jenkins in September (1980) The observations made about terrorist mindsets at the conference considered individuals, groups, and individuals as part of the group. Political scientists Chalmers Martha Crenshaw (1981) has further subdivided preconditions into permissive factors which engender a terrorist strategy and make it attractive to political dissidents and direct situational factors, which motivate terrorists. Julian Becker (1984) describes the German terrorists of the Baader-Meinh of Gang as “Children without fathers” They were sons and daughters of fathers who had either been killed by Nazis or survived Nazism. Their children despised and rebelled against them because of the shame of Nazism and defeated Germany. Kent Layne Oots et al., (1985) have proposed a model of terrorist contagion based on physiology. Their model demonstrates that the psychological state of the potential terrorist has important implications for the stability of society. Charles Tilly, et al., “Terror, Terrorism, Terrorists” says the term terror, terrorism and terrorist do not identify causally coherent and distinct social phenomena but strategies that recur across a wide variety of actors and political situations. Maxwell Taylor (1988) has attempted to address what motivates terrorists or to describe personal characteristics of terrorists, on the assumption that terrorists can be identified by psychological attributes.

Crenshaw (1990) takes an organized approach to terrorism and see terrorism as a rational strategic course of action decided on by a group. In her view, terrorism is not committed by an individual. Rather, she contends that “Acts of terrorism are committed by groups who reach collective decisions based on commonly held beliefs, although the level of individual commitment to the group and its belief varies Enders-Sandler (2002) views about death-dealing events alone from 1970-1999 which shows a second lethal peak during the early 1990s and a steep decline thereafter. State Department (2002) issued statement on human rights during 2001 made an obligatory reference to fighting terrorism, roughly equating governments that violate human rights with governments that promote international terror. Andrew Mc., et al., (2003) espouses many of Qutb’s beliefs that all the world is battlefield open in front of us William Durodie (2004) views about sociological aspects of risk and resilience in response to acts of terrorism, world defence systems. Raina (2010) views about the justice and right of people. He views that when justice and right are denied to a person over a long period of time, the person is left with two options: bear the situation patiently or reaction is anguish. Jaishankar and Natti Ronel (2011) views terrorism is an old, known manifestation of violence. Traditionally it was mostly narrowly targeted towards certain locations and people and represented a domestic violent and brutal struggle that involved and victimized innocent passersby Mostafa and Mojahed (2011) expressed terrorism is now considered as an international crime which demands like other international crimes legal responses. Roy King (2011) views that threat of terrorism is undoubtedly a scourge of contemporary life which has largely replaced the fear of a nuclear holocaust in the political imagination.

FACTORS

One side of the picture of terrorism is fighting for a genuine cause liberating themselves, their society/country from the oppressor/perpetrator, etc. Another side of the

picture is disgusting and questionable over the years of terrorism, it has emerged as a systematic use or threatened use of violence to intimidate a segment of population, community or government and thereby effect political, religious or ideological change just to achieve personal gains. The fruits of development need to be spread more evenly throughout the country even in the remote location of the sector to make the fruits of development within the reach of all people.

The border areas are the most sensitive parts through which the over populated people entire to the developing/developed country when they are deprived to fulfill their desire and got exploited then they burst out in the form of agitation. Demographic displacement which causes the social/ ethnic tension. The religious institutions, the press and media are required to rearrange to promote moderate and secular polity. We should not forget to address the outdated education system by quality modernization and uniform syllabi up-to university level. We have to upgrade our communication system which is more effective to mislead the people to take the path of terrorism. Whatever the driving force, differences which persist and can only be dealt with by separation or tolerance. Islamic violence is always fuelled by a feeling of collective victimization and societal inequality. By virtue of a worldwide Islamic community (Umma) Muslims feel that they need to defend their fellow believers. This is not a simple protest movement by a minority against grievances, such as Iraq, Chechnya and Palestine, although these are powerful motivators in their own right. Rather, it is a collective show of resistance to the perceived assault as Muslims and Islamic values anywhere and everywhere. The apparent injustices are only exacerbated by the apparent lopsidedness of the wider political environment. UN resolutions that are enforced against one party, but ignored by others.

Proliferation treaties that are applied in one quarter but not another, international laws that are enforced against one challenger but ignored elsewhere. Incidents are Abu Graib the retention of Guantanamo, the use of extraordinary rendition in the case of prisoners and the use of cluster ammunitions in populated areas converted to the western cause. They have bothered many Muslims because they evoked memories of part colonial mistakes and mistreatments. If anything indicates the rejection of western values in the 'war of terror' then it has been the fact that wherever democratic space has been cleared in Muslim lands in response to western calls.

Parties with non-western values have come to the force, e.g., the Muslim brotherhood in Egypt and Haman in Gaza. This fact perhaps reinforces the view that democracy in western terms (belief in man) is anathema to Islamic Institutions (belief in Allah). Even the U.K., Prime Minister in his speech to an American audience acknowledged that if values were to prevail then it would require us to change dramatically the focus of our policy. If values are crucial to the sociological underpinning of the terrorist and counter-terrorist campaigns, then the battle can be seen in the face of the suicide bombings, have become the world's most common form of terrorism since 9/11.

The pace of suicide attacks worldwide has accelerated so quickly that three quarters of all suicide bomb bings in the past quarter century have been carried out since 9/11, the majority so far have been in Iraq and Sri Lanka. To most people the act of blowing oneself up along with other innocent people is an act of idolatrous barbarism. In many eyes both east and west, it is irrational. However, in creating fear (the essence of terrorism) it is very

effective and most powerful tool in the terrorist arsenal apart from nuclear weapons. In spite of both Christianity and Islam speaks out against the act of suicide, for some Muslims adherents it is seen as a case of martyrdom not suicide, sacrifice oneself for the greater good is believed to be the ultimate noble act. As other arenas of resistance have become thwarted or ineffective while the feeling of apparent injustice and perceived oppression continues it is unlikely that such attack will abate on. The LTTE is not known to have engaged in anti-U.S., terrorism today, but its suicide commandos have already assassinated former Prime Minister of India Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and former President of Sri Lanka Mr. Premadasa and other political leaders. In August 1999, the LTTE reportedly deployed a 10member suicide squad in Colombo to assassinate Prime Minister Chandrika Kumaratunga and others.

In the recent past, the activities of Maoist are also noticeable. The train accident occurred in Jhargram, West Bengal where several innocent passengers were killed. Maoists were suspected in this accident. Previously also, there were ample examples of mass killing took place in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa where Naxalites were involved. Number of paramilitary personnel were killed in that region during insurgency operations. It is pertinent to recall the plight of about 400,000 Kashmiri Pandits, living in Muslim majority areas of the Kashmir Valley, were forcibly pushed out of the Valley by Muslim terrorists, trained in Pakistan since the end of 1989. They have been forced to live the life of exiles in their own country. There is no real freedom which impinges upon freedom in Kashmir.

ROOTS AND STRATEGIES

Modern terrorism has resorted to other option of intimidation i.e., their influence the mass media in an effort to amplify and broadcast feelings of intense fear and anger among the people. Needless to mention that acts of terror are carried out by people who are indoctrinated to the extent of following a strategy of killing. They are the ones who have become pawns in the hands of their masters who direct their pawns sitting in comforts in far off places with all the facilities available to them. Masters have their vested political interests while as pawns seemingly have nothing to gain except to suffer for a cause about which they themselves do not know or know little. This political cost involved is that terrorism tends to undermine democratic values. It undermines democratic institutions. It assaults each one of them and then a feeling gains ground that in order to deal with terrorists one needs certain strong methods to deal with them. They have undermined democratic values. They had an adverse impact on the growth rate in the State they lead to an increased sense of alienation. They assault social cohesion of the society. It is necessary to examine the environment both internal and external that exists, before the long term strategy and concerns that confront us. The prevailing internal environment has direct bearing on the growth of terrorism in the country and should be examined first. The major fact that our consolidation as a secular, federal and democratic State is still evolving that the diversity of our multi-ethnic/multi religious society is often exploited by fundamentalist forces.

The absence of sufficient employment and unequal development, the resultant is that the accompanying frustrations which has encouraged unemployment youth to take up acts and narcotics. The inducement of money is a force to undertake militancy. The nature of international terrorism that faces us is clear that a long term strategy is required to

counter terrorism. It has to be comprehended addressed on all fronts, political, economic, social and military. This strategy needs to be evolved in our national aims and objectives to protect care values. These care values are a secular, federal democratic state with freedom of speech, equality or justice need to be consolidated sovereignty and territorial integrity, promote socio-economic growth and development.

We must learn from the experience of other nations, however, at the same time, we need to clear that the situation in particular to us and there are no direct lessons to learn evaluation and execution of our own experience. Our strategy must be realistic and cannot be similar to model of worldwide capability or the Israeli strategy of reliance on massive and immediate relief as the respective environment and capabilities are different. While we can take some useful heads from the British dealings with the IRA or even the Egyptian policy on eliminating the Jihad principle is clear that whatever responses we adopt, they must not be knee jerk reaction evolved in an ad-hoc manner. International terrorism cannot effectively be fought alone, as has been our experience. Sponsored proxy war among developing countries and the support to terrorist groups through State and non State players has a great impact on this region. Since the French Revolution, the word terror has expanded in scope. Civil war practices as ethnic cleansing and genocide receive the designation terror (Taylor 1999). This terror groups attacks on Governmental targets by domestic opponents such as LTTE. Asymmetrical deployment of threats and violence against enemies outside the forms of political struggle routinely operating within the current regime does have a crude logic of its own. In addition to whatever harm it inflicts directly, it sends signals that the target is vulnerable, that the perpetrators exist.

IMPACT

The factors that impact of terrorism are as follows -

- Globalization has made geographic borders transparent to the flow of ideas.
- Technology has extended the reach and capabilities of the terrorist at the global level.
- Economic interests of natural and multinational co-operation predominate interest. Therefore, unfriendly, acts by zone of our neighbors are not questioned.
- The lack of international co-operations to handle the anti-terrorist action till 9/11 incidents.
- Risk based tension prone uncertainty livelihood among innocent people.
- Image in security disturbed arrest the freedom of the innocent people.

TERRORISM IN INDIA

We in India have had a conventional war since our independence. We have witnessed three conflicts, in 1962 with China, in 1965 and 1971 with Pakistan and had lost thousands of soldiers and wealth in the northern and eastern part. Since the Pakistan was defeated in the war, they have not yet forgotten the consequences and now also are trying to make conflicts with us though the format of the conflict has been changed into a proxy war sending infiltrators in the region of J&K, North East. The result of the proxy war finally assaulted into the Kargil conflict in 1999. We have in the last few years seen five different

kinds of terrorism emerging in India. The cross border insurgency in J&K is the most significant one. The second is in Punjab, which we saw through the 1980s and early 1990s, which we were fortunate to have been able to overcome. The third we saw a severe problem since then partly diluted, in the south from the LTTE. We have had a continued insurgency in several paths of northeast and the latest to join these categories have been in kind of terrorists who have spread in the various parts of central India, the Maoists insurgency from Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. No less severe, the kind of terrorism which we see inspired by various other external agencies.

These deprived people for not getting their justice, outburst themselves in the form of either Naxalites or Maoist into their barbaric destructive activities against human beings. Injustice, lack of proper education guidance and the major disparities among the richest and poorest class of society pushing the people into poverty, hungry mouth, empty stomach makes feel the people for exploitation and finally they do not have any other option than to outburst into the activities causing to destructions.

India has been the victim of terrorism supplied by Pakistan. Pakistan has been the main source of arms and ammunition and training for religious terror groups which have been active in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and other parts of India. In spite of threats from Pakistani Jihadis to disturb the election process, it is appreciable that a successful election was held in the J&K that made India a strong and genuine functioning democracy. But after 26/11, the phenomenon of terrorism has drastically changed the socio-economic scenario in India.

It has disturbed the social fabric and harmony of India. The ultimate sufferers are innocent people who have actually nothing to do with it. We should also not forget the episode of Ram Janma Bhumi and Babri Masjid demolition which turned into a Riots between two religious communities Hindu and Muslim, it reminds about strong activities of Hindu fundamentalist groups like VHP, RSS, Bajrang Dal etc. The rail incidents in Godra (Gujarat) is also a thought in which most of the Muslim families were burnt alive and still wait for Justice. We should not stop here to think about the barbaric incident in Orissa where two Christian Missionary couple were killed by burning. Is it not terrorism?

Long back the incident took place in Bhopal (Union Carbide) where many employees and innocent public were brutally killed due to leakage of poisonous gas, their generations are still suffering and awaiting the justice. It can be an example about the loyalty, responsibility of authorities towards their employees and above all for the Nation. In this case the capitalist with their ulterior political, economic interests may not be ruled out, resulting in the act of terrorism.

TERRORISM: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

To describe about the terrorisms and its global perspective, it is better to explain the horror of terrorism, the Kashmir people are suffering terrorism for many years and has likeness to the second side of the picture. It has a history long enough to be traced from the date when the partition was forced resulting in the emergence of two nations India-Pakistan after the sub continent freed itself the colonial rule of the British empire, it may not be out of context here to probe into the consequences in detail that gave rise to terrorism in Kashmir. Apart from natural beauty J&K has a unique cultural blend which makes it

different from the rest of the country. It is not any district in cultural forms and heritage, but in geographical, demographics, ethical and social entities, forcing a district spectrum of diversity. The people of J&K and Ladakh all follow diverse religion, language and culture but continuously intermingling which symbolizes Indian unity amidst diversity.

Its different cultural form like art and architecture, festivals, seers and sagas, languages and literatures embedded in ageless period of history. Speak endless unity and diversity worth unparalleled cultural cohesion and amicability. A treasure of rich Sanskrit literature is to be found here, it has also been embracing point of advent of Islam bringing its traditions of Persian civilization tolerance, brotherhood and sacrifice with J&K becoming legal and constitutional part of the Union of India. Indian Army rushed to the State to push back the invaders. Pakistan has been storing up violence in its part of Kashmir by training and funding “Islamic Guerrillas” that have waged a separatist war since 1989 killing tens of thousands of people,

Violence update from Jan 1989-June 30, 2010

Total Killings	-	93,274
Custodial killings	-	6,969
Civilians arrested	-	117,345
Structures destroyed	-	105,861
Women Widowed	-	22,728
Children orphaned	-	107,351
Women gang raped	-	9,920

Source: *Kashmir media service*

Pakistan always denied the charge, calling it an indigenous ‘freedom struggle’ In 1999, intense fighting ensued between the infiltrators and the Indian army in Kargil area of the western part of the state, which lasted for more than two months. In 2001 Pakistan backed terrorists waged violent attacks on the Kashmir Assembly and the Indian Parliament, New Delhi and 11/26 in Mumbai. Foreign terrorist groups under one of the following four designated, somewhat arbitrary typologies: nationalist-separatist, religious fundamentalist, new religious and social revolutionary. This group classification is based on the assumption that terrorist groups can be categorized by their political background or ideology. The social revolutionary category has also been labeled ‘idealist’. Idealistic terrorists fight for a radical cause, religious belief, or a political ideology, including anarchism. Although some groups do not fit neatly into any one category, the general typologies are important because all terrorist campaigns are different, and the mindsets of groups within the same general category tend to have more in common than those in different categories.

A horrendous scenario consonant with al-Qaida’s mindset would be its use of a nuclear suitcase bomb against any number of targets in the nation’s capital.

In the case of our neighbor country Afghanistan, it has historically been a tortured land not since the end of the cold war, withdrawal of Soviet forces from the country in 1989. In the recent past much of this tortured history has spiked over into neighbouring countries such as Pakistan and as a horrible blow back on American shores in the form of 9/11. Yet history continues to be ignored, destroyed and treated with utter contempt by Afghanistan’s new imperial masters and local satraps.

There is the Englishman Marcus a doctor of advanced age settled in the village of Usha who shares an intrinsic adoration for Afghanistan's rich culture and history owing to the accident of personal history. It is pertinent to mention here that in 1979 the Soviet force entry into Afghanistan was the peak of cold war and the U.S., was interested to prevent the expansion of its rival (USSR) at any cost. To counter the aggression, the U.S., sponsored force started their struggle against the invading Red Army. They formed Mujahedeen forces and rectified the fundamentalist youth right from Morocco to Indonesia. Through that process, they have sowed the seed of present wave of international terrorism, which remained one of the care agenda of the international system even at the outset of the 21st century. After the withdrawal forces by Soviet in 1990, Afghan and Pakistan had emerged as the den of international terrorism too. Afghan became an extended backward then Pakistan. It led to the emergence of the Taliban in Afghan in tacit understanding with Pakistan to sustain the leverage of the Doctrine of strategic depth in Afghan against India. The situation has taken an ugly violent trend and after 9/11, it has become a severe problem in South West of Pakistan in particular and in rest of Pakistan in general.

Today, the military's hegemony in Pakistan is a reality. It is important to note that this hegemony is three dimensional, the military has penetrated into society, politics and the economy. Also it has grubbed the intellectual discourse and the imagination of the people through promoting its own people in luring others to conform to a classical realist paradigm in analyzing domestic or external issues. Poverty is rampant and law and order machinery has hardly any respect as an influential instrument of the government. The often attack by the terrorist groups in their establishment proves the solid base in their soil is a serious thought for Asian regions.

India too need ample co-operation with Pakistan and other neighbor countries for better trades which may reduce the level of poverty among the people ultimately that curb the attraction from funding agencies to create terrorists at large. The example The young unemployed citizens of that country are engaged with the pirating in the Gulf of Myanmar and targeting the Oil ships of other countries. The recent firing incident between Indian navy and pirate groups in the Gulf of manner identified about their purpose. They make groups and that involve all other antisocial activities not only inside their own country but also the entire world. In the cybercrime these people are more involved, operating from other countries. They simply spread the message to the cyber net offering some lucrative jobs against some money in Dollar or inform about some prize money in lottery to attract innocent people globally that misled people and ultimately innocent victimize in cheating case.

Therefore, we should not rest ourselves blaming other countries for sponsoring the terrorism but also we need to understand their political situation which involves the larger interests of the people.

CONCLUSION

The fact may justify the action taken in certain circumstances, but it is the wider perception that matters. If political dealings are perceived to be marked by hypocrisy, duplicating and unilateral then there is little chance that good intentions and good relations

will thrive and thereby defeat the terrorist. Unless the perception is corrected, there is no prospect of winning favour, never mind hearts and minds. Certainly the west lacks the collective moral and political authority to preach from any high ground when it comes to value judgment. It is the time to find out the basic reason for terrorism and collective thinking with international co-operation definitely will give a better result to find out the cause of terrorism and effective solutions. The time has come to respond efficiently and rationally to the emerging challenges though it is matter of economic costs the present situation in the recession state, global co-operation is always to be appreciated to overcome this problem. It is better to identify the foreign sponsors of international terrorism and collective actions are required to face the problem not only in the national level with state co-operation, Armed forces in our country are not responsible for this task, the member of the family and ultimately a society is responsible to be more vigilant and sound knowledge to protect themselves with the horror of terrorist activities. Govt., should announce prize or incentives to the family which can inform the authority about the terrorist movement in their locality as in the case of J&K, Northeastern State of our country where the movement of terrorists almost are unnoticed by the security personnel by the time they assault because of geographical position. The terrorist hits the target and get escape easily as we are witnessed in the recent past in Jaipur blast.

Fundamentalist forces are very strong to advocate the terrorism with the help of young unemployed youth. These forces ultimately brain washed the youths converting them as terrorist with the name of freedom fighters. These fundamentalist forces have to be addressed by both strong arm tactics like the Egyptians where Hosni Mubarak to chase the terrorist out of the city mosques as well as by the promotion of polity of containing/neutralizing radical religious groups of all religions. We have to modify our security policy to place the educated young in the services to counter the cyber terrorism, NBC which has given the terrorist unlimited powers. Police forces are to be brought free from political bias, they need to be given free hand to catch and handle the criminals and also to increase their intelligence through upgraded training at par with U.S.A, China, etc. With the vast population, the good society always claim the good governance and it is possible only to identify the corrupt leader and an appropriate action against them. Though it is not a job of a day, with this vast populated country, it needs sustained efforts to initiate a plan of action with precise policy to implement such efforts seriously into result oriented action towards promotion of a terror free just society.

SUGGESTIONS

In the context of the paper on “Terrorism and Victimization” the following suggestions are made to arrest the terrorism and prevent victimization in the society.

8.1 City Surveillance System

In recent years, due to availability of computers with large memory, high speed processors and CCTV, city surveillance system have become a topic of considerable interest. WiMAX network (Worldwide Interoperability for micro wave access) is a technology that provides wireless transmission of data using various transmission modes. To plug the

loose ends in metros, CCTV with WiMAX could be installed to have better and effective city surveillance. Today, surveillance systems are deployed in cities like U.K., on a massive scale to tackle terrorism.

8.2 Strengthening the Public Security

Internationally 222 police personnel are recommended for a population of one hundred thousand people during peace time. In India number of Police personnel per one hundred thousand people is 42 (Bureau of Police Research and Development). Italy, Mexico, Saudi Arabia are 559,492 and 387 res). N.S.G personnel are used to protect the VVIPs that may be used for people's security enhancing their adequate strength.

8.3 Creation of Stringent Laws

USA introduced USA Patriot Act 2001 after 9/11. Australia introduced security Legislation Amendment (Terror) Act-2002. U.K has introduced Anti Terrorism Crime and Security Act 2001. Though anti terrorist law could be one tool to fight terrorism. The law should have the provision to deal with the terrorist funding agencies. -Setting up fast track court to deal with terrorism cases. Though unlawful activities prevention Act 1967 was introduced in our country, later TADA (Terrorist Disruptive Activities Prevention Act) in 1987 followed by POTA. Maharashtra Govt., introduced central of organised crime Act (1989).

Govt., should **identify the root cause of terrorism** with the help of national and international agencies involve in various social and political activities

The **grievances of the local people should be addressed** properly through introducing various community programs or through various GOs/NGOs activists directly having interaction with the people.

Govt., must initiate adequate steps to **locate the funding and motivating agencies** those are promoting such types of activities in the country or outside.

The fundamentalist groups are becoming strong now-a-days; they need proper address to **curb of spreading provocative message through youth generation**.

Govt., should initiate **appropriate evaluation systems for the educational Institutes** to check the proper education syllabus approved by Govt., only.

Immigration and Emigration systems must be properly verified so that the people without proper authority may not enter into the country

Media is the main source for communication, through which people may be encouraged to learn more about the terrorism or terrorists' activities through media or News paper available within their reach.

Govt., must ensure that the censor board perform their work efficiently to check the unnecessary scenes which may motivate youth to involve in barbaric act. In conclusion we can see the example of J&K and North East where hundreds of people are dying because of terrorism and also by the counter insurgency operation by military. The Issues of Dalits and Tribal need to be addressed properly as they are victimized in several occasions.

The Human Rights Commission must be **strong and independent** enough to look after the facts properly and to give justice to the innocent people subject to harassment by the military/police regularly otherwise these people would lose faith in Govt.

We see that the network of **terrorist groups is enhancing globally**, especially in the Asian Countries, some mechanism need to be created to introduce special force to deal with it specifically to arrest terrorism and victimization of innocent people, at the state, National and International levels.

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